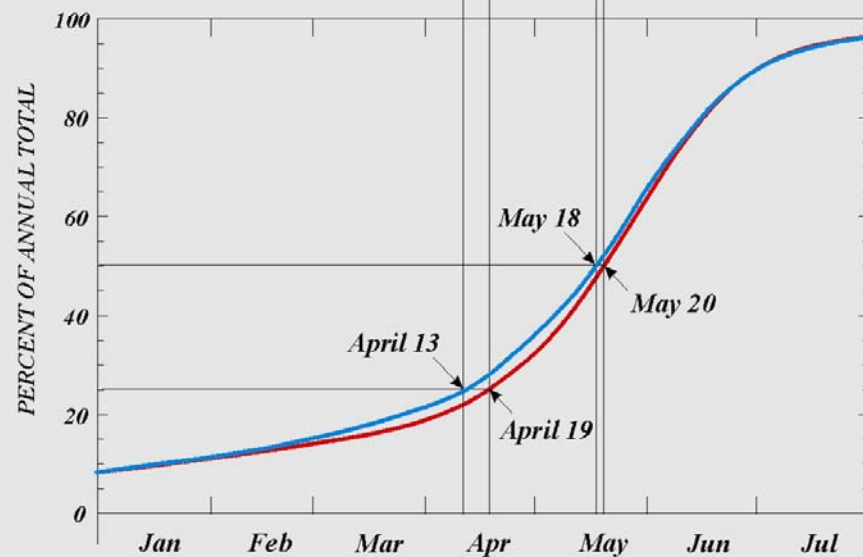
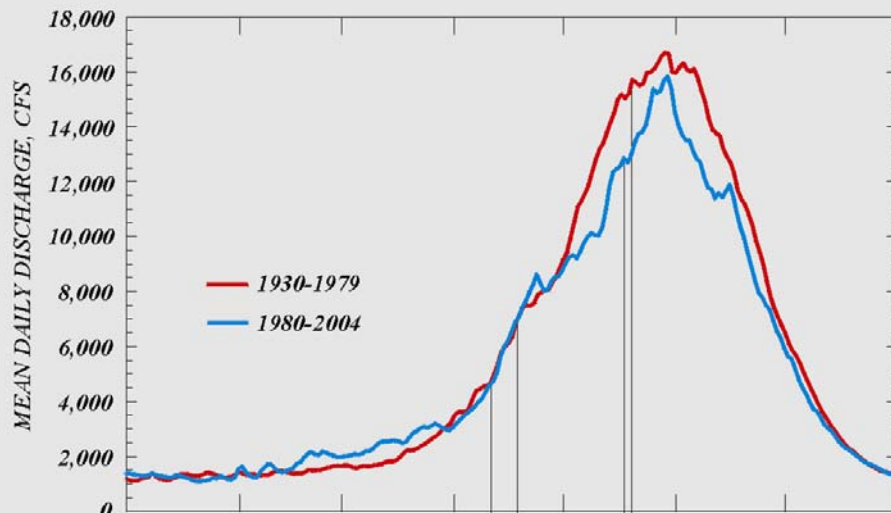
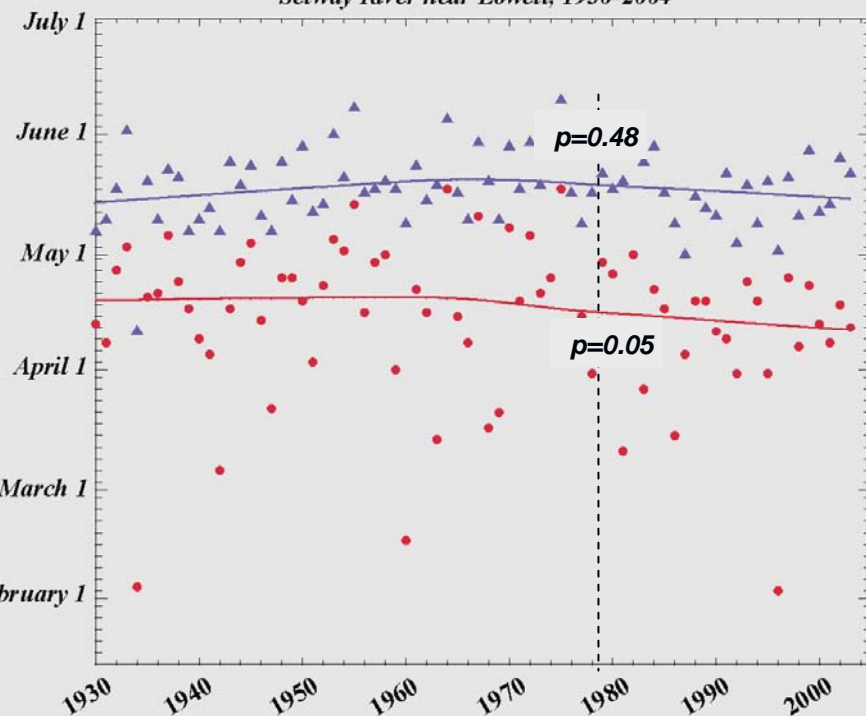


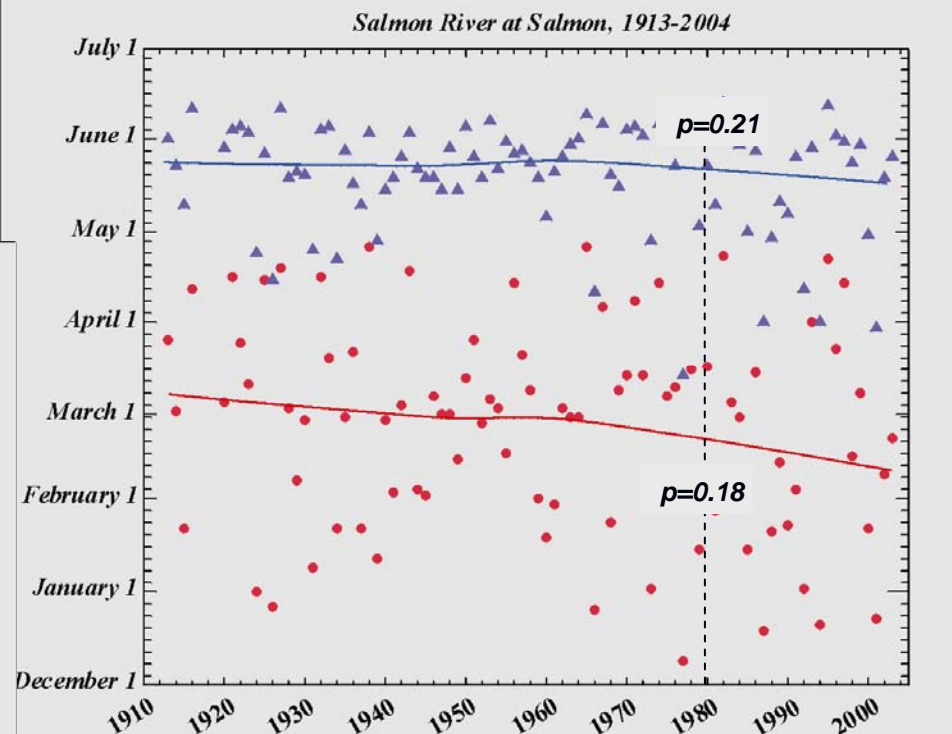
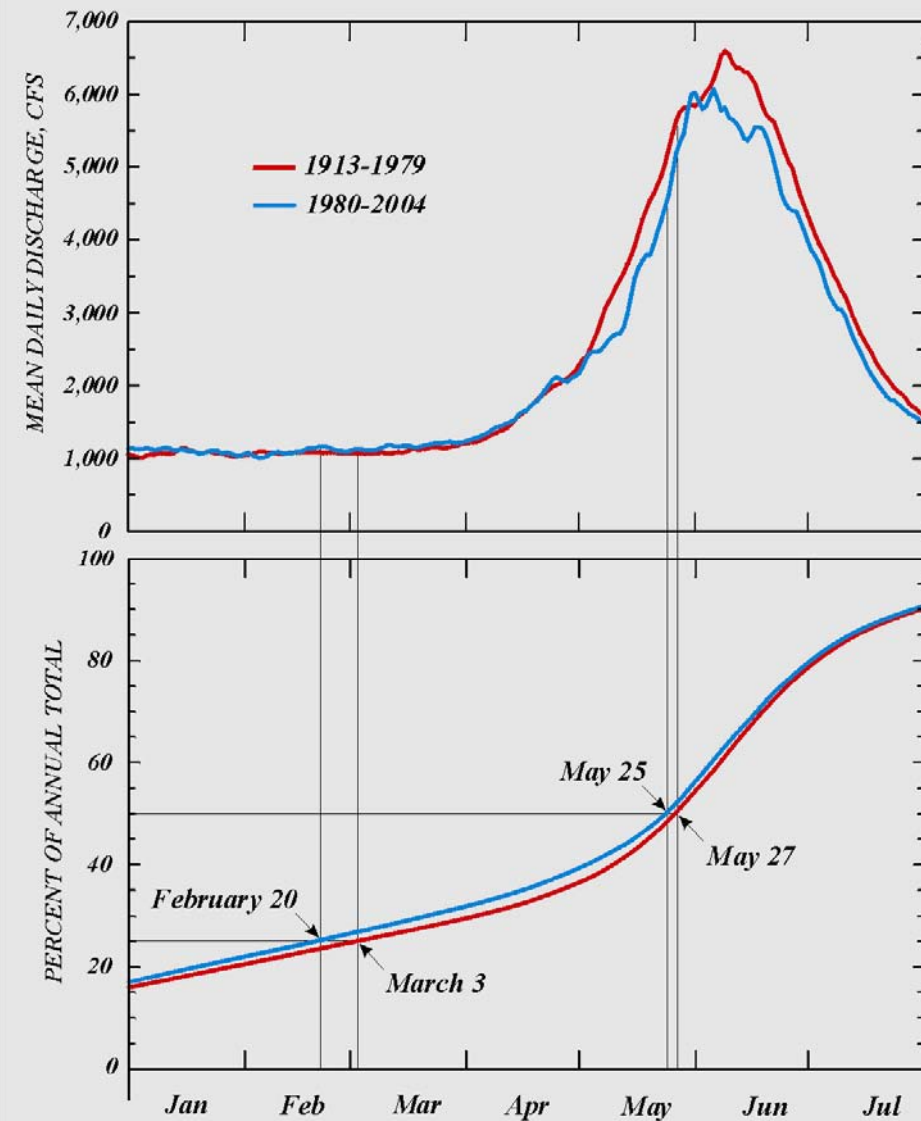
Selway River near Lowell, ID

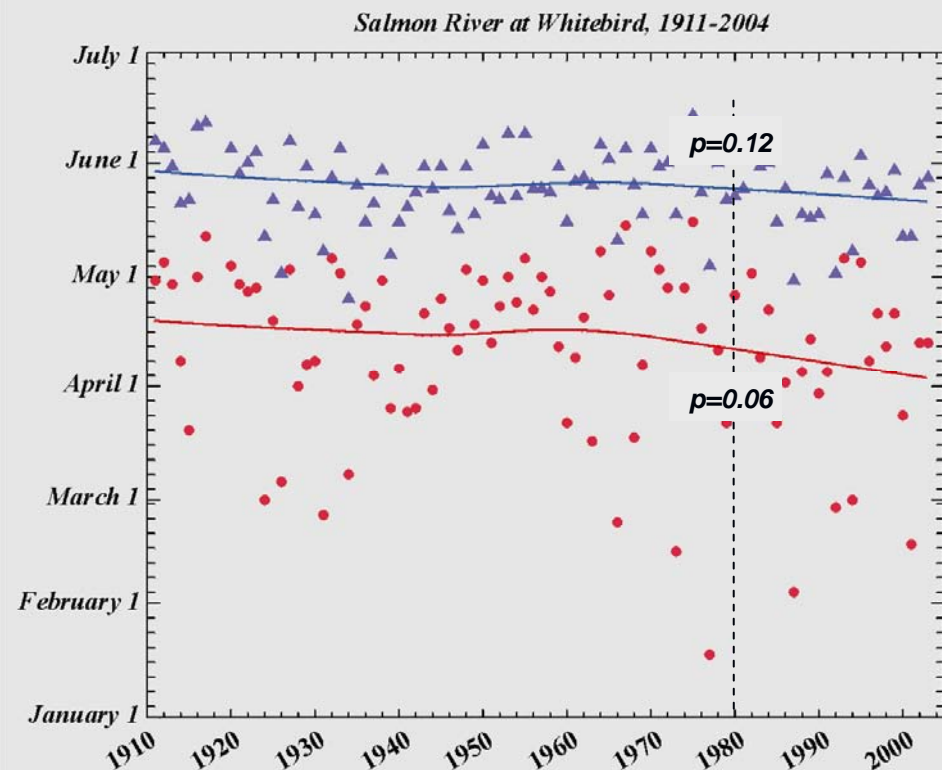
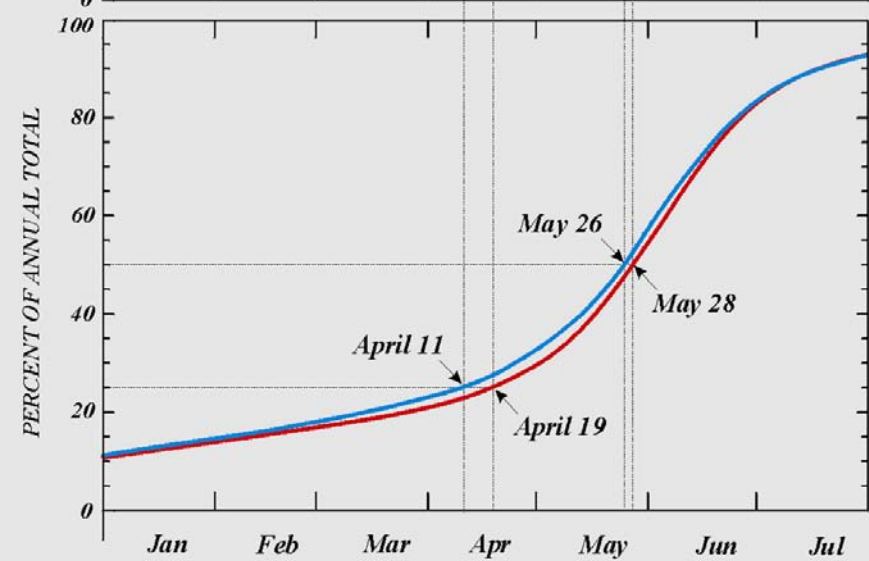
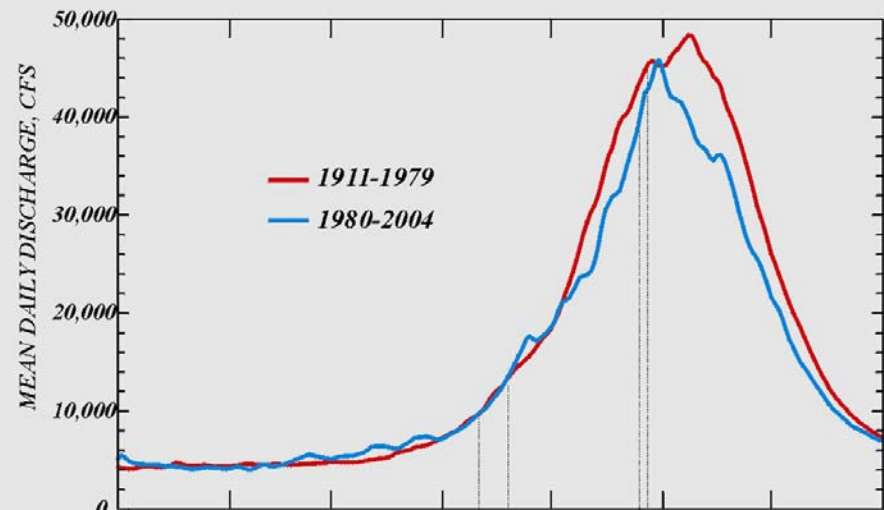
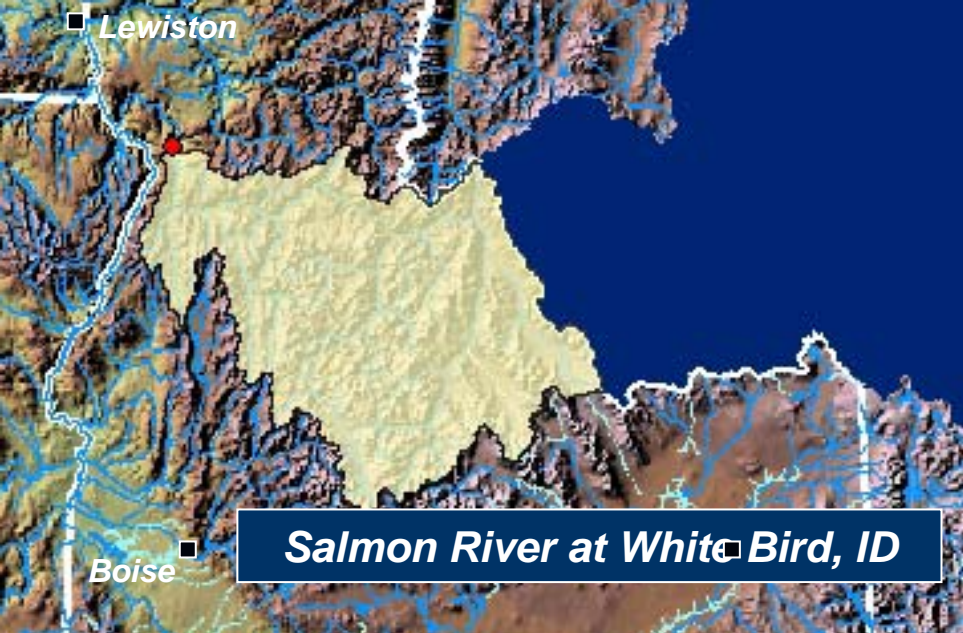
Lewiston

Kooskia

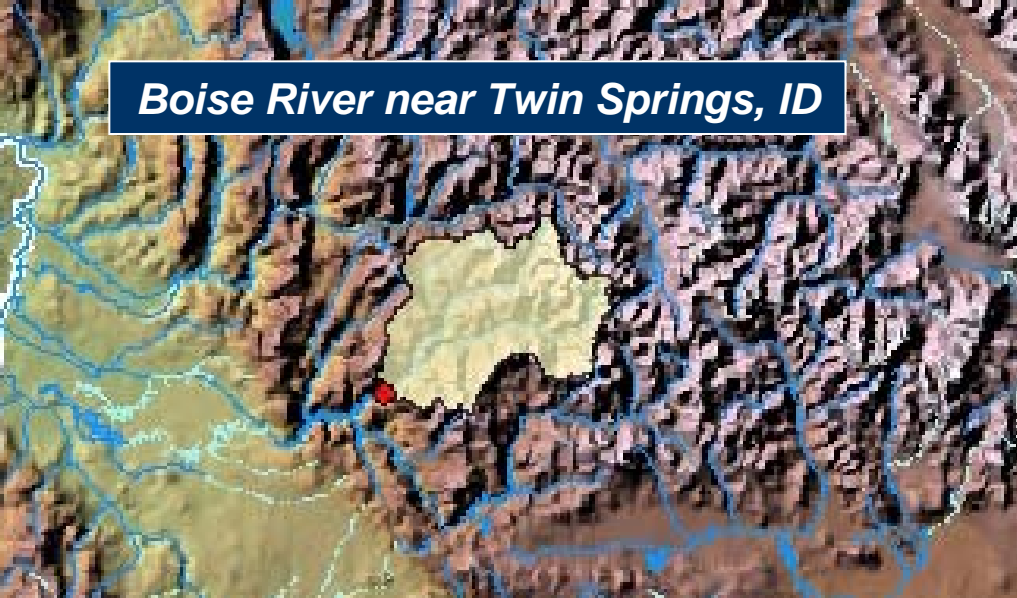
Selway River near Lowell, 1930-2004



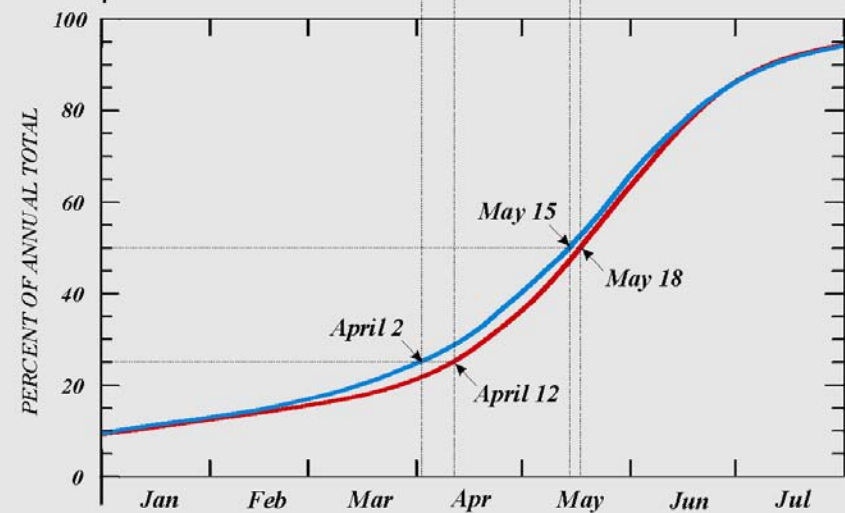
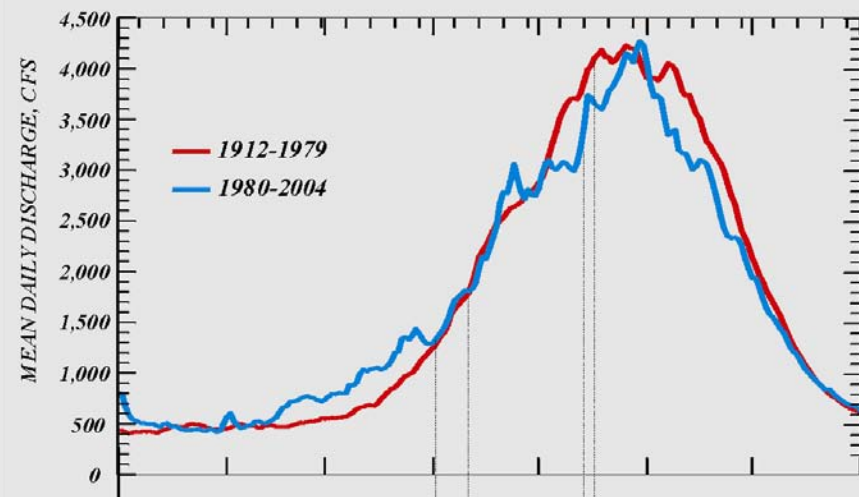
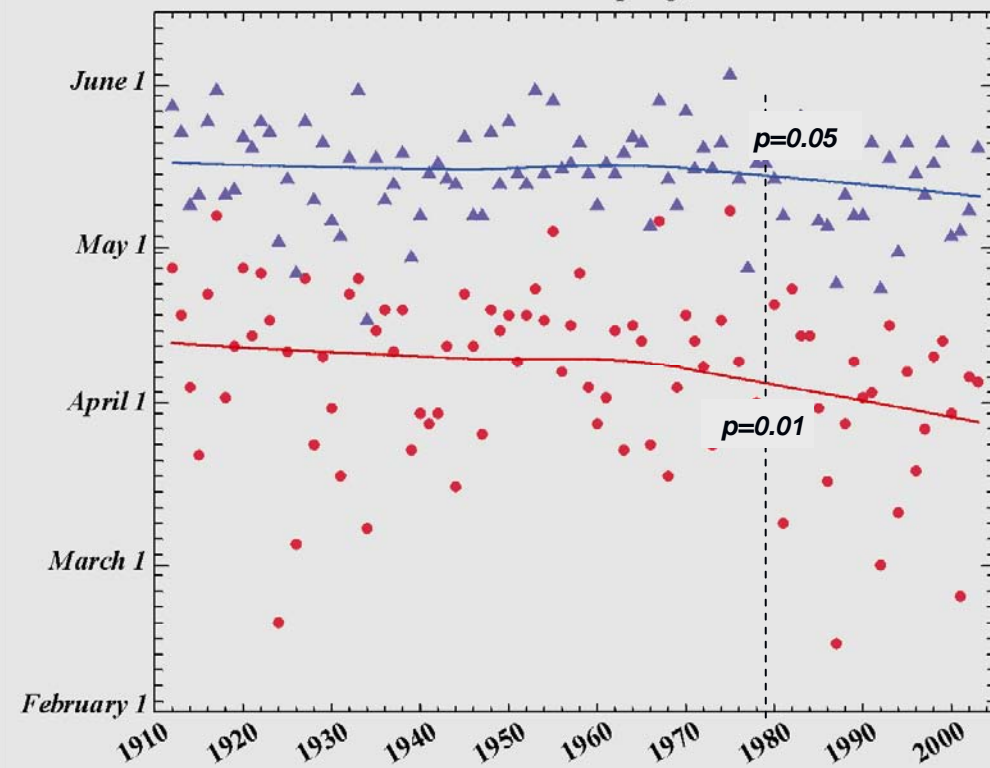




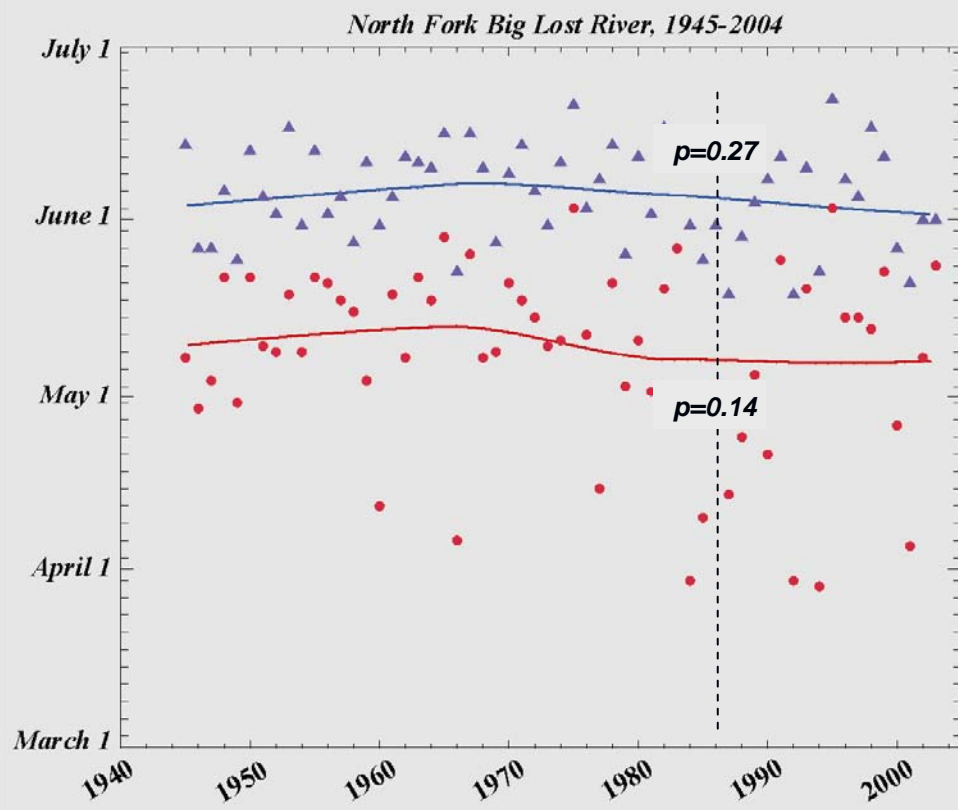
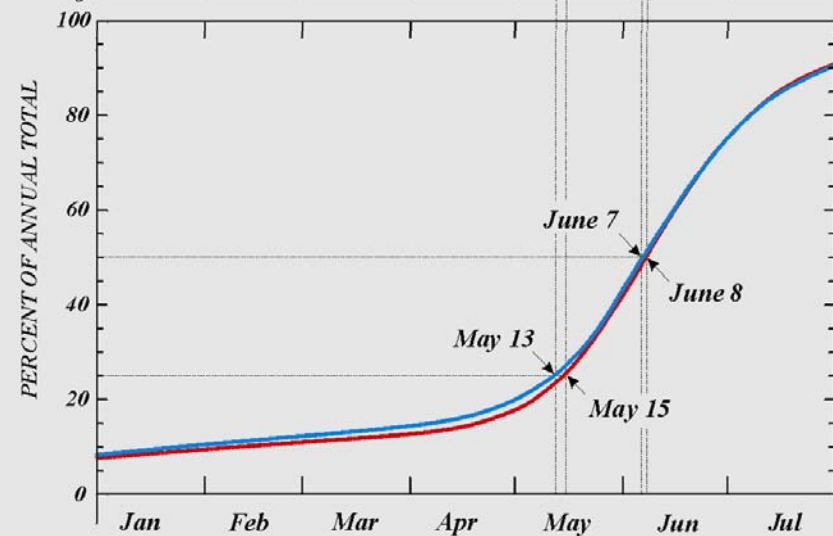
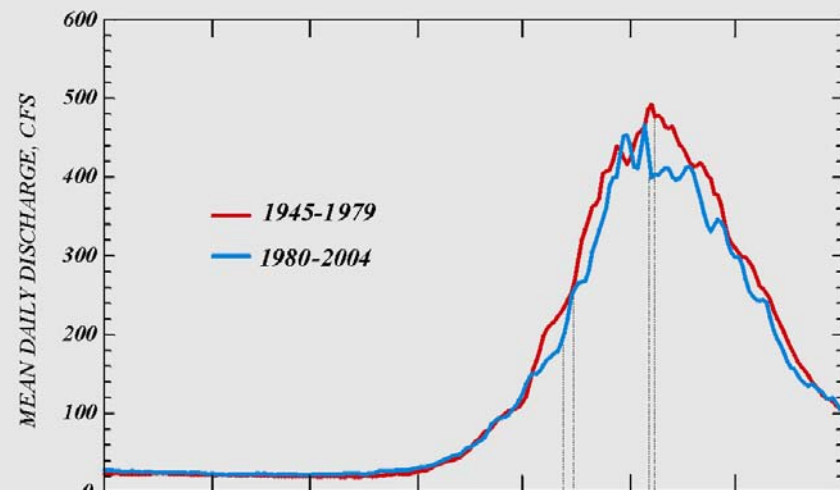
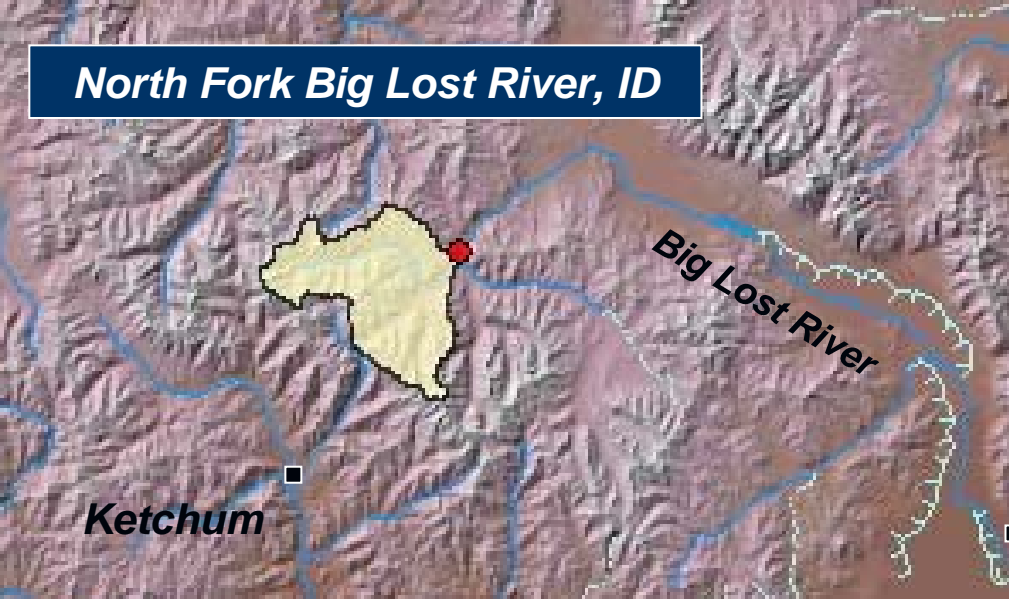
Boise River near Twin Springs, ID

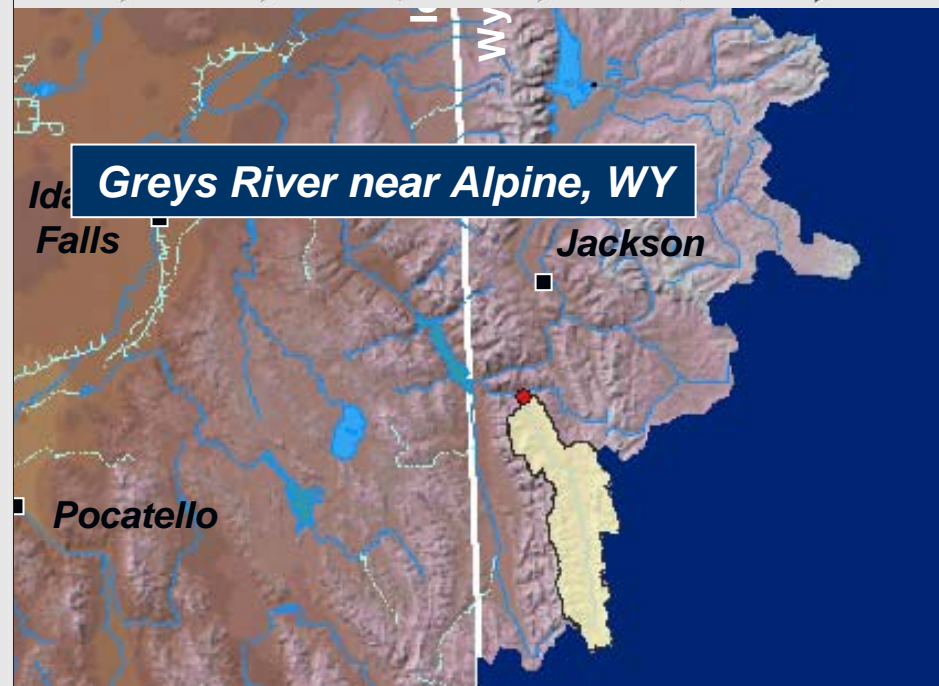
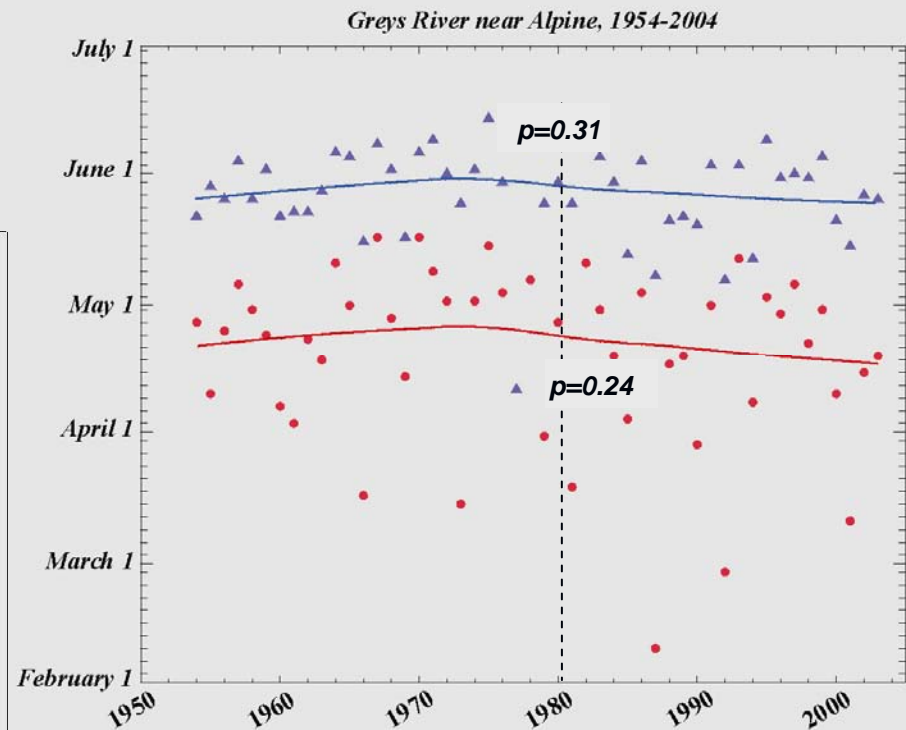
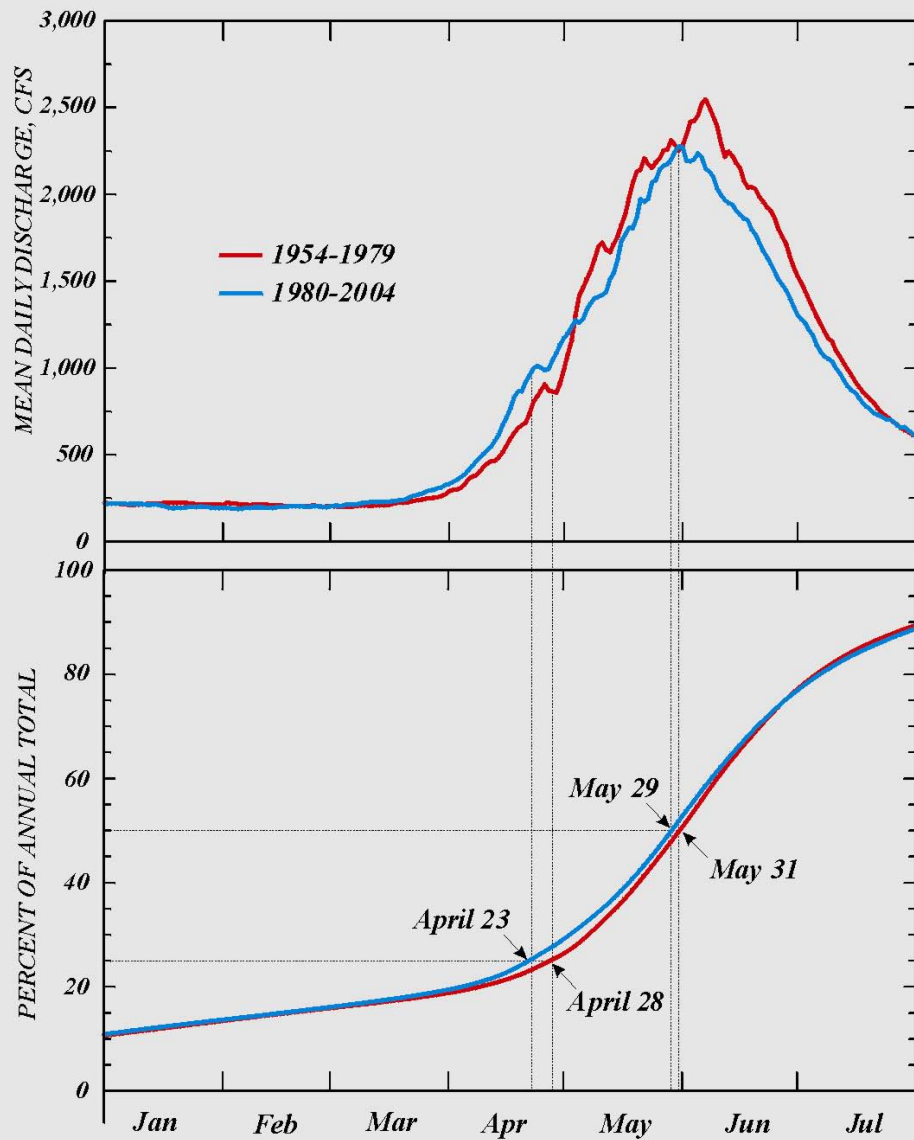


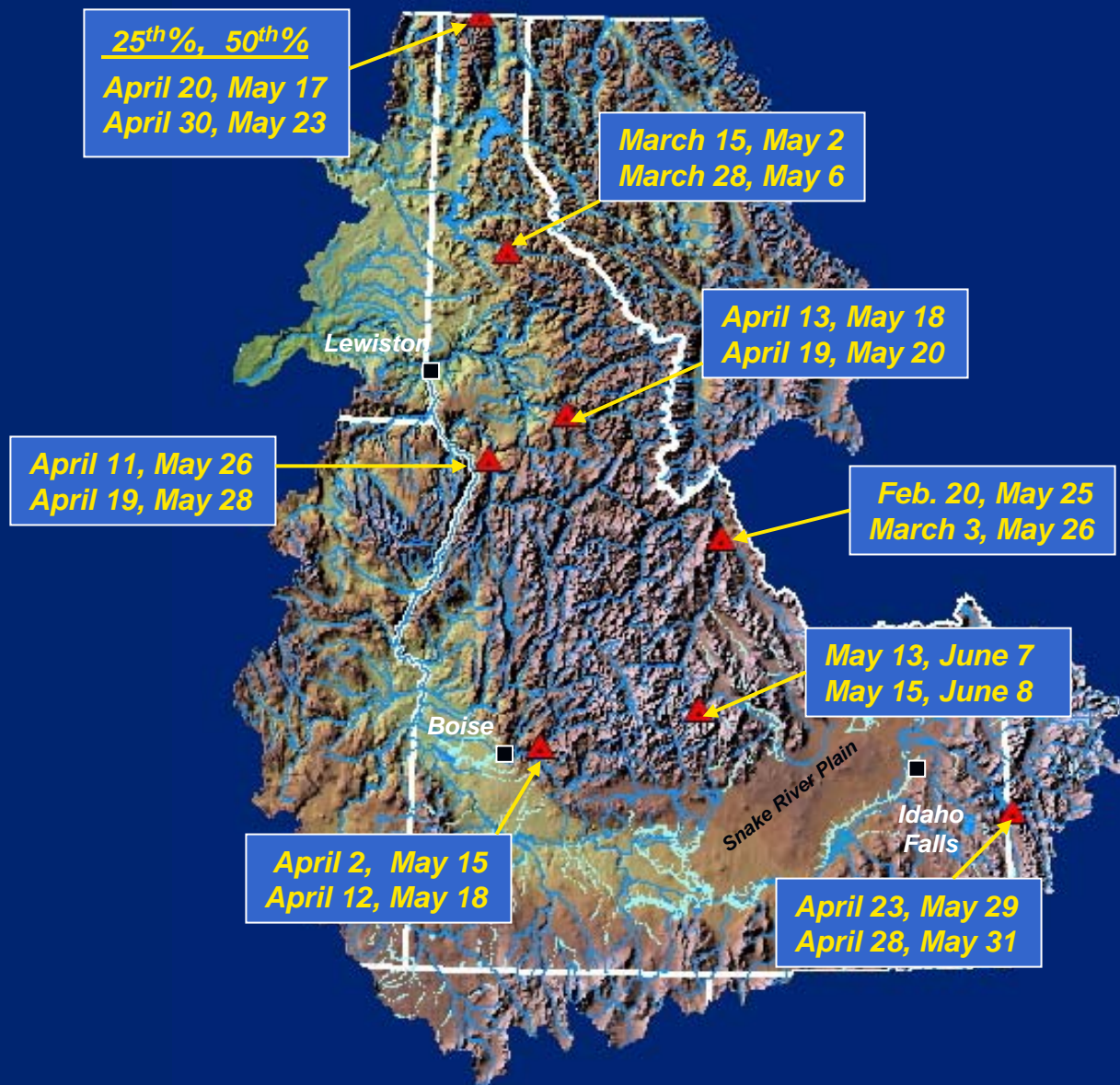
Boise River near Twin Springs, 1912-2004



North Fork Big Lost River, ID







Summary

- As a group, the first 5 years of this decade have been some of the driest on record. This is especially evident in central and southern Idaho.
- There is an apparent increase in the variability of annual mean discharge in the last 25-30 years. Timing of runoff also appears to be increasingly variable with runoff occurring earlier as compared to historical patterns.
- Based on the 8 stations examined, on average, the first quartile of the annual runoff occurred between 2 and 13 days earlier during 1980-2004 as compared with the average prior to 1980. The first half of annual runoff occurred between 1– 6 days earlier.
- At a number of the stations evaluated, the earlier onset of runoff has resulted in a decrease in the annual peak discharge and overall flattening of the annual hydrograph.
- Records from long-term gaging stations on unregulated streams are a valuable tool for examining historical changes in stream discharge, basin runoff characteristics, and climatic characteristics.